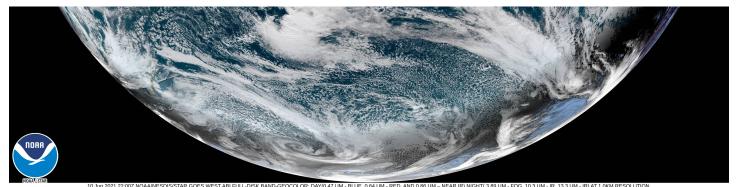


Extra-tropical Cloud Feedbacks in Climate Models

Steve Klein (PCMDI/LLNL)
ARM/ASR 2021 Virtual Joint Meeting
June 24, 2021





This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. LLNL-PRES-823808

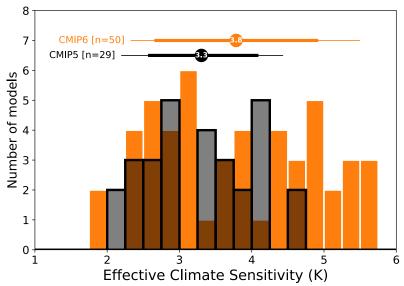
Extra-tropical Cloud Feedbacks and Climate Sensitivity

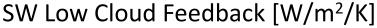
Cloud Feedback ≡ How Cloud Radiative Effects Change with Climate Warming

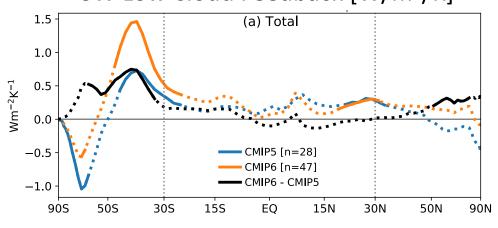
Climate Sensitivity \equiv How Much Warming Will Result from a Given Increase in Radiative Forcing (i.e., CO_2)

Latest Climate Models Have Increased Climate Sensitivity Which Is Due to an Increase in the Feedbacks from Extratropical Low Clouds

What do we believe about these changes in cloud feedbacks and climate sensitivity?







Zelinka et al. (2020)

Extra-tropical Cloud Feedbacks

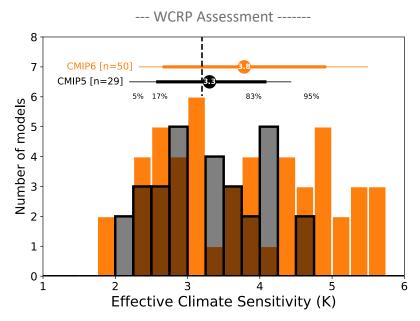
and Climate Sensitivity

Cloud Feedback ≡ How Cloud Radiative Effects Change with Climate Warming

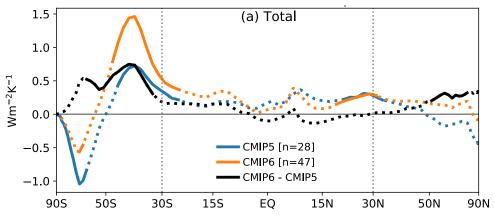
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SW Low Cloud Feedback [W/m²/K]



Zelinka et al. (2020)

Processes at Play in Extra-Tropical Cloud Feedbacks in Climate Models

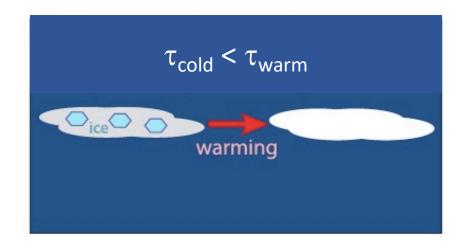
1. Extratropical Cloud Phase Feedback

2. Aerosol-mediated Cloud Feedback in the Southern Ocean

1. Extra-tropical Cloud Phase Feedback

Model 1 (~Older Models)

Less Supercooled Liquid and More Ice



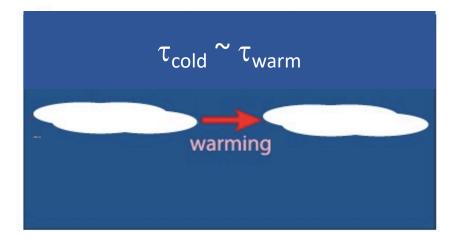
Clouds Get Brighter With Warming

More Reflection of Solar Radiation With Warming

Negative Cloud Feedback

Model 2 (~Newer Models)

Model With More Supercooled Liquid and Less Ice



Clouds Unchanged With Warming
Unchanged Reflection of Solar Radiation With Warming

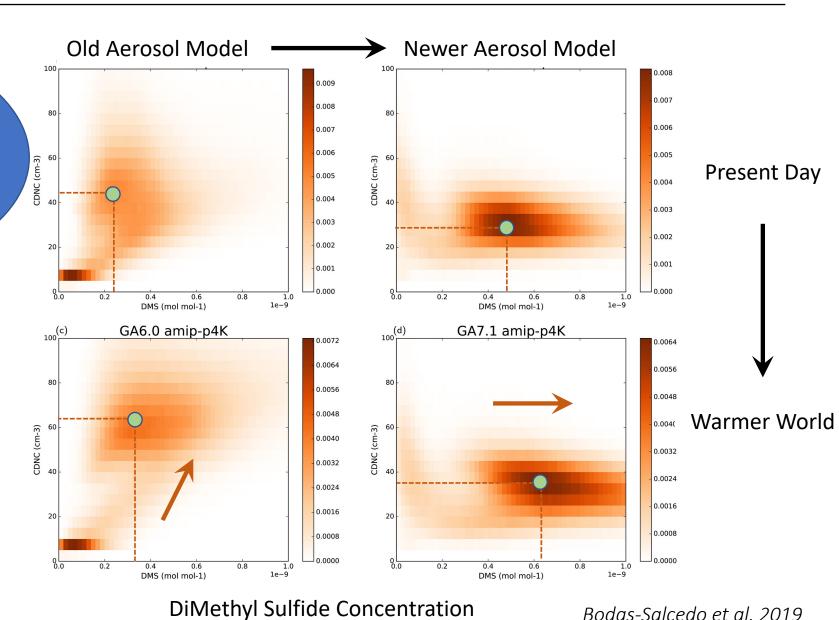
Zero Cloud Feedback

2. Aerosol-mediated Cloud Feedback in the Southern Ocean

Under climate warming, surface winds strengthen in the Southern Ocean driving increases in DMS concentrations. How do the clouds respond?

Cloud Droplet Number Concentration

Joint PDF of DMS and Cloud Droplet Number Concentrations



from the HadGEM model

Key Question

What processes determine the radiative properties (water paths and particle sizes of ice and liquid) of extra-tropical low clouds and how they change with warming?

- Cloud Microphysical Processes: ice processes influencing cloud phase (e.g., WBF¹ or SIP² processes), liquid-phase precipitation³
- Aerosol-Cloud Interactions: cloud droplet nucleation⁴, ice nucleating particles^{1,5})
- Radiative, Turbulent, and Convective Processes: cloud-top radiative cooling⁶, entrainment, convection⁷, boundary layer mixing
- Large-scale water-vapor convergence by extra-tropical cyclones8

How Can Observations Help? (just an incomplete list ...)

Satellite observations

- What is the global extent of supercooled liquid clouds? (from Calipso observations) (Hu et al. 2010)
- How much precipitation occurs in warm and super-cooled clouds? (from Cloudsat observations) (Haynes et al. 2009, McIlhattan et al. 2017)
- How does cloud optical depth change with temperature? (Gordon and Klein 2014, Terai et al. 2016)

In-situ / Ground-based ARM data

- How much precipitation occurs in clouds with super-cooled liquid? (Silber et al. 2021)
- How do extra-tropical cloud properties (e.g., liquid and ice) vary with temperature and its fine structures as revealed by soundings? (Terai et al. 2019)

JGR Atmospheres

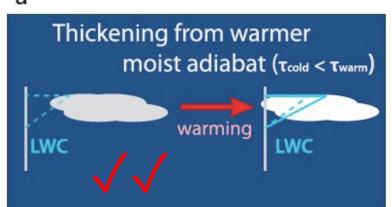
Terai et al. (2019)

Mechanisms Behind the Extratropical Stratiform **Low-Cloud Optical Depth Response** to Temperature in ARM

From SGP, ENA, and NSA data

C. R. Terai¹, Y. Zhang¹, S. A. Klein¹, M. D. Zelinka¹, J. C. Chiu², and Q. Min³

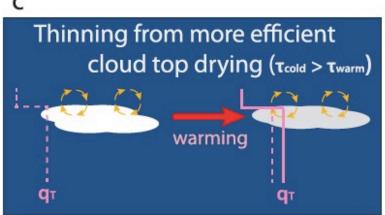
a



Thickening from shift in phase partitioning $(\tau_{cold} < \tau_{warm})$ warming

Site Observations

Physical mechanisms proposed to contribute to temperature response of cloud optical depth



Thickening from increased inversion strength ($\tau_{cold} < \tau_{warm}$) warming

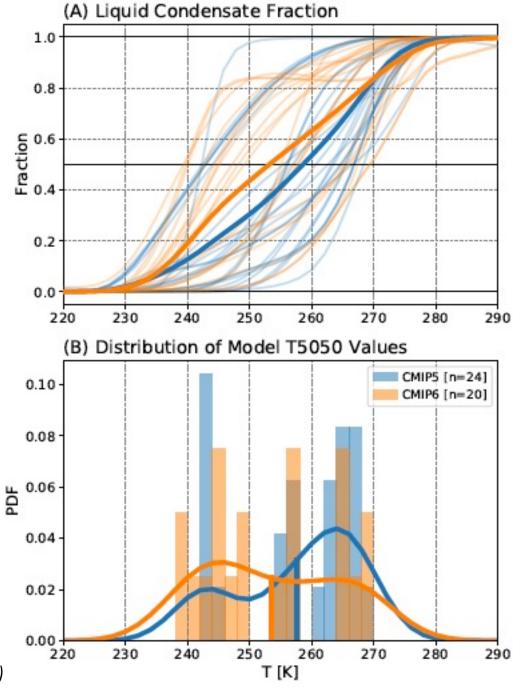
e Thinning from increased decoupling $(\tau_{cold} > \tau_{warm})$ warming

What will the recent ARM campaigns (AWARE, MARCUS, MICRE, COMBLE) reveal about extratropical clouds and the processes governing them?

Extra Slides

Extra-tropical Cloud Phase in Climate Models

Newer models have more super-cooled liquid generally in better agreement with observations



Zelinka et al. (2020)

<u>Using Satellite Observations to Constrain the</u> <u>Extratropical Cloud Optical Depth Feedbacks</u>

Satellite observations suggest $\partial \ln(\tau)/\partial T \lesssim 0$, a property which models suggest is time-scale invariant

